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first three insertions, and seven cents
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Those who advertise by the year,
make contracts on liberal terms.
The privilege of Annual Advertis-
ing is limited to their own imme-
diate business; and all advertise-

Newport Mercury

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NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1859.

ments for the benefit of other per-
sons, as well as all legal advertise-
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Cards of acknowledgement, reli-
gious notices, and the like, one in-
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Births, marriages and deaths, in-
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ditions to the ordinary announce-
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charged at 4 cents per line, no charge
being less than 20 cents.
No paper will be discontinued
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the option of the publishers.
Job Printing
in its various branches, execute
with despatch.
F. A. PRATT, WM. MESSER.

Volume 102.

Number 5,279.

Children's Corner.

For the Child's Corner.
REMINISCENCES OF NEW YORK AND
BROOKLYN.

(Continued.)

In those early times, the tea parties of our
ancestors were confined for the most part
to the higher classes, that is to say, such as kept
their own cows, and drove their own wagons.
The tea was served from a majestic doll tea set
ornamented with paintings of fat little Dutch
shepherds and shepherdesses, tending pigs, with
cattle, sailing in the air, and houses built in the
clouds, and other fantasies.
The parties broke up without noise and confu-
sion, in time for the ladies to be at home before
dark. They returned, as they came, by their own
carriages—that is to say, by the vehicles nature
had provided, except such of the wealthy as could
afford to keep a wagon of their own.
The gentlemen who figured in the circles of the
day, in those ancient times, would make but little
impression on the heart of a modern belle. They
neither drove their carriages, nor sported their
weapons, nor did they distinguish themselves by
their brilliant reconnoitres with watchmen; for our
ancestors were too peaceful to require those
guardians of the night, every soul through the
city being sound asleep soon after nine o'clock.
Neither did they establish their claim to gentility
at the expense of their tailors, for, as yet,
the disturbances of the tranquility of aspiring
young gentlemen, were unknown in New Am-
sterdam, every good housewife making the clothes
for her husband and family. Even the good
of Mrs. Van Twiller thought it no disparagement
to wear her husband's livery—woolly galligal-
lans.
Ah, blissful and never-to-be-forgotten age!
Happy would it have been for me, had I been
born in that golden age, when the world was
so good, and life so simple, and when the
days of childhood are so sweet to
remember. Cities, like men, grow out of their
innocence and childhood, and are doomed alike to grow old and die.
Each one learns a lesson from his own life as
well as from the history of Manahatta.
—AN OLD CITIZEN OF NEWPORT.

LITTLE EMMA'S RESOLUTION.

"Mother, I mean to begin the new year to love
myself," said a sweet little girl of six sum-
mers. "But," said her mother, "how do you
know you will love the new year?" Emma
looked up at her mother, and said, "I shall
remember to love myself, and to love the new
year, and to love the old year, and to love
the tears shining in her eyes, and said, "Per-
haps I shall not. I will begin now, and then,
mother, I shall be a Christian when the new year
begins, if God lets me live." And by the side of
her mother, she knelt, and repeated the words
of a favorite hymn,
"Jesus, I give myself to thee."
A sweet season followed. Before a week had
passed away, Emma had given her heart to
the Saviour. How many of our dear children,
looking to Jesus to help them, have made the
same resolve? Hasten to him; tell him how
wicked you have been to refuse to love him,
and after his great goodness to you, shall
be folded in his arms, and with joyful hearts
will welcome a "happy new year."
—M. A. R.

BYE-AND-BYE.

There's a little mischief-making
Elfin, who's every-where,
Theorizing every undertaking,
And his name is Bye-and-bye.
What we ought to do this minute
Will be better done, he'll cry,
"If to-morrow we begin."
"Put it off," says Bye-and-bye.
Those who heed his treacherous wooing
Will his faithless good-bye rue;
What we always put off doing
Clearly we shall never do.
We shall reach what we endeavor,
If on Now we more rely;
But into the realm of New-
Lends the pilot Bye-and-bye.

Poetry.

LIVE BRAVELY.

The world is half darkened with crosses,
Whose burdens are weighing them down;
They creak of their staves and ill usage,
And grope in the ditch of a crown,
Why talk to the wind of thy fortune,
Or clutch at distinction and gold?
If thou canst not reach high on the ladder,
Thou canst not stand thy base by thy hold.
For the flower, though hid in the corner,
Will as faultlessly finish its bloom,
That clouds have not dared to consume,
And wouldst thou be less than a flower—
With thought and a brain and a hand?
Will wait for the driblets of fortune,
When there's something that these may com-
mand?
There is food to be won from the furrow,
And forests that wait to be hewn;
There is marble untouched by the chisel,
Days that break on the forehead of June,
Will thou let the plow rest in the furrow—
Unbudding a home or a hall?
Nor bid the stones wake from their silence—
And fret, as if fretting were all?
Go, learn of the blossom and ant-hill;
There's something thy labor must give;
Light the beacon that pierces the tempest,
Strike the clod from thy footing, and live,
Live—not trudge with thy face in the dross heap,
In the track of the brainless and proud;
Lift the cerements away from thy shroud,
Thou'rt robbing the dead of a nosegay.
There are words and pens to be wielded,
There are thoughts that must die if unused;
Wouldst thou saunter and pine amid roses,
Or sepulchre dreams that are dead?
No, drag thy hope to the pyre—
No, drag dead from the earth will rise;
Look not down upon earth for its shadow—
There is sunlight for thee in the skies.

PRAYING IN SPIRIT.

I need not leave the jangling world,
Or wait till daily tasks are o'er,
To fold my palms in secret prayer
Within the close-shut closet door.
There is a viewless, cloistered room,
As high as heaven, as fair as day,
Where, though my feet may join the throng,
My soul can enter in and pray.
When I have banished wayward thoughts,
Of sinful works the fruitless seed,
When only wins my ear no more,
The closet door is shut indeed!
No human step approaching, breaks
The blissful silence of the place;
No shadow steals across the light
That falls from my Redeemer's face.
And never through those crystal walls
The clash of life can pierce its way,
Nor e'er can a human car
Drink in the spirit-world I say.
One harkening, even, cannot know
When I have crossed the threshold o'er,
For He alone who hears my prayer,
Has heeded the shutting of the door!

Selected Tale.

IN SEARCH OF A SITUATION.

John Peters had graduated from the
mercantile College of New York and with
a recommendation and diploma in his pocket,
was now in search of a situation. He
was a good looking young man of twenty-
three; had earned with his own hands the
money Professor Costello de Cour had re-
ceived in change for his education, and was
a native of a small town in Connecticut.

That John Peters had been looking over
the morning papers cannot be doubted from
the fact that precisely at nine A. M., found
him standing at the door of Mr. Joshua
Meirs' counting room; Mr. Joshua Meirs
having advertised that morning for a book
keeper.

"Mr. Meirs! I believe I have the honor
of addressing Mr. Joshua Meirs," said
John Peters, touching his hat and bowing
profoundly in the direction indicated.

"The same," replied Mr. Meirs, with a
frigidly dignified nod. "Can I be of any
service to you? Please proceed."

John Peters hesitated and glanced around
the room; the presence of Mr. Meirs was
recognizable in every object.

"What shall I do? If there was only a
hole somewhere thought John. But there
was no hole and our hero proceeded.

"My name is Peters—John Peters."

Mr. Meirs sprang from his arm chair as
though he had received a shock from some
invisible battery.

"John Peters, by all that's gracious!"
he cried, embracing him. "And here like
an old simpleton have I been treating you
thinking you a stranger all the while, ac-
cording to the most frigid rules of etiquette,
I deserve to be blown for ever having
submitted Count d'Orsey's Treatise. But
how is your father—how stupid in me—I
can see him in every feature of your face—
In good spirits I reckon—yes, I see, no
matter about the answer—arrived in the
morning train—all tired out, no doubt!—
Yes, of course, how could I expect you to
be otherwise? Rode all night, I see!—
Perhaps unexpected, though—didn't dream
of your coming before the expiration of
another week—think your father said in
his letter a week from Friday—to-day, let
me see, is Wednesday—which would leave
it's week from day after to-morrow. But
no matter, you are just as welcome—here
comes an omnibus; it will take us within
two minutes walk of my residence, and
Bella is at home this morning. She can't
help but be delighted—come."

And Mr. Meirs caught the arm of John
and started in the direction of the street.

"I fear there is a slight misunderstanding
somewhere," faltered John, attempting
to withdraw his arm; "it is true, my name
is John Peters—"

"Of course, and my name is Joshua
Meirs, and you are to marry my daughter
Bella. I can see no cause of misunder-
standing in the matter. Halloa, he shout-
ed, at the same time beckoning to the driver
of the 'bus' and renewing his hold on
Peter's arm. "Halloa there, two fares this
way."

The driver held up and Mr. Meirs in
spite of the half-formed remonstrance of
the bewildered John Peters hurried him
into the 'bus' and in five minutes more
they were ascending the marble steps of
the merchant's residence.

"Is Bella at home?" inquired Mr. Meirs
of the servant on the landing.

"Troth, and I think it was the young
mistress's voice I was after hearing just
now in the pantry room."

Mr. Meirs led the way in the direction
indicated, while John much embarrassed,
followed. He felt it was high time that
some explanation was offered. But Mr.
Meirs was too much pre-occupied with the
one idea—the identity of John Peters and
his proposed connection with the Meirs
family—to heed the confused and broken
sentences of our hero, and the next mo-
ment found him face to face with the most
bewitching and beautiful creature he had
ever seen.

"This is Bella," said Mr. Meirs, with
some pride; you doubtless remember her—
This is your cousin John. I hope you
have not forgotten him. What makes you
stare so, hussy? I told you his hair would
be as dark as your own, but you didn't be-
lieve it. Here Mr. Meirs consulted his
watch and said: "But I must be obliged to
trust you to your own government until dinner."

With this Mr. Meirs departed, leaving
our hero indescribably confused. No sooner
had he gone than Bella broke into a
ringing laugh and exclaimed,
"How funny!"

Merriment is said to be contagious—
John Peters laughed a response to Bella
and he had a most beautiful way of doing
it, which Bella, in spite of the novelty of
their situation, readily acknowledged with
a blush.

"There has been a great mistake made,"
said John, bowing sorrowfully, as though
he would 'a tale unfold,'
"I see," said Bella, "you are trying to
cover up your red hair with a wig. I hate
red hair, and the change makes you look so
funny, it does indeed."

Selected Tale.

IN SEARCH OF A SITUATION.

"It is all a mistake," persisted John, red-
dening; "I never wore a wig in my life and
never will."
"Then you must have colored it, for it
was red ten years ago, and I used to laugh
at you when I was angry, and advise you
to keep one eye open when you slept, lest
it set the bed curtains on fire."

"What an awkward situation," cried
John, desperately. "It is true, I am John
Peters, but not that John Peters you take
me for, and as for having red hair, I never
had that honor I assure you."

It was now Bella's turn to look sur-
prised—
"And who are you, then," cried Bella,
"are you not John Peters of Baltimore?"

"On the contrary, I am John Peters of
Connecticut, a graduate from the mercan-
tile college, and at present in search of a
situation. I am not your cousin, and never
saw you to my knowledge before to-day.

Though I confess you are the prettiest
girl I ever saw, and I begin to envy the
genuine John Peters, your cousin, for I
can't help liking you already."

"You do! Indeed how funny. Then
you are not my cousin from Baltimore,
and what is better still, my father thinks
you are. I detect a cousin for my husband.
But how did it happen that father should
make a mistake? Tell me all about it."

"Well, the fact is, the whole thing was
a mistake from beginning to end, and was
attributable to an advertisement in the
morning paper. Your father wanted a
book-keeper, and advertised. I saw the ad-
vertisement and applied directly for the
situation. Before stating my business, I
introduced myself as Peters, whereupon
your father, forgetting that there might be
another John Peters in the world, bundled
me into an omnibus and hurried me here
before I could offer any explanation."

"How odd," exclaimed Bella. "And you
are not my cousin then? But I rather like
you, and am not a little pleased with the
adventure, because we can both laugh to-
gether over father's mistake and the ab-
sence of John Peter's red hair."

"But I must explain the matter immedi-
ately, though I confess I dislike the idea
of giving you up to the absent John Peters,"
answered our hero, with the same winning
smile; "especially as you have a natural
antipathy to cousins with red hair."

"I don't see the use of explaining. Sup-
pose we both keep quiet and let it go for-
granted that you are cousin John—what
harm?"

"And then supposing he, thinking me
cousin John, should insist on our being
married before the genuine John Peters
comes!"

"Oh, it would be delightful! I do so
hate to marry my cousin, besides I like you
a thousand times better. There isn't the
least romance in the world in marrying
one's cousin, especially such a cousin as
John Peters of Baltimore."

Here Bella laid her pretty white hand
on John's arm and said: "But you don't
care for me; of course, you wouldn't like
to be married to please. I don't blame
you, either, for I wouldn't marry my cou-
sin if I could help it."

"On the contrary," said John, clasping
the little hand warmly, I would give the
world for that privilege."

"Then you must promise me to keep
still, and let the matter rest as it is. You
won't, will you?"

"Most certainly, answers John, if it
pleases you. I should be a brute to ob-
ject, shouldn't I?"

"On his return, and to his little de-
light, Mr. Meirs found Bella deeply inter-
ested in cousin John."

"I thought you would come round," said
he. "These girls are always perverse
when their lovers are out of sight, but
mighty warm-hearted and agreeable when
they once get together. However, I fancy
there is a slight vein of duplicity in the
best of them, I do."

"O no, papa, you should not be so hasty
in your conclusions; for haven't I told you
all along that cousin John's hair was red,
and that my principal objection was based
on that fact. Do you see there is a slight
mistake somewhere, for his hair (pointing
to the counterfeiter's cousin's) is quite dark
and glossy. I must really confess papa,
that I like John very much; a great deal
better than I expected. I do indeed."

"Then," said Mr. Meirs, exultingly, "if I
were in John's place I'd strike while the
iron is hot. There is nothing gained by
delays and hence you might be as far off
the handle as you were a week ago."

"O no, I am not so fickle, but I will
leave the whole matter to you and John—
Whatever he and you think proper, I will
submit to; I confess I like him a great
deal better than I expected."

"Then, Bella, you talk like a sensible
girl," cried Mr. Meirs; "I knew you would.
I like your resolution. There is nothing
so rare in this world as a sensible girl at
your time of life. John is no fop or profligate.
He will make you a good husband;
will look after your interest and I think
will be worthy of you. As for the wed-
ding, John, it will be left entirely with
you to say. Bella is willing and I can see
nothing to prevent its taking place right
away."

Selected Tale.

IN SEARCH OF A SITUATION.

No sooner was the ceremony over than
Bella clasping her husband's hand, knelt
before her father and said:
"Forgive us, dear father, for the decep-
tion we have practiced upon you. This is
not cousin John of Baltimore."

"Then who under the sun is he?" cried
Mr. Meirs, glancing about the room in the
most bewildered manner.

It is John Peters, but no cousin John. My
dear husband came in the first place to you
in search of a situation, and you, forgetting
that there might be another John Peters
in the world besides your nephew John,
have innocently assisted us in carrying out
the deception. Therefore you must
forgive him dear father, for he is far less
to blame than you, you in the first place
being deceived by the name, and we, in the
second place, having the misfortune to be
greatly pleased with one another, it was
quite natural for us to yield to the tempta-
tion."

"I see," answered Mr. Meirs, with much
apparent chagrin, "I have just had the
honor of turning your cousin out of doors,
which makes a compound blunder on my
part. To tell you the truth, Bella, I am
far more vexed at my own stupidity, than
with any one else. As for John Peters,"
added Mr. Meirs, in a half humorous, half
sarcastic tone, "I think I must forgive him
for his name's sake, if nothing more. As
for you, hussy, I shan't say to night wheth-
er I will forgive you or not. It will de-
pend mainly on how we succeed in pacify-
ing Cousin John."

Suffice it to say, for the final gratifica-
tion of the reader, that John Peters, of
Baltimore, was readily pacified after a
suitable explanation and apology being
tendered by his cousin, on the following
day, and what is still further averred, did
actually laugh over the circumstances so
heartily, that for a moment his face grew
redder than his hair, and still further, by
those who have a right to know, it has
been affirmed that John Peters, of Connecti-
cut, became not only a model husband to
Bella, but a model assistant to Mr. Meirs,
in all matters pertaining to business.

Sabbath Reading.

Says the learned Dr. Wayland, "I think
the generic idea of preaching the gospel in
the New Testament is the proclamation to
every creature of the love of God to men
through Christ Jesus. This is the main
idea, which I will illustrate by an occur-
rence of which I was witness."

"It so chanced that at the close of the
last war with Great Britain, I was tempo-
rarily a resident of the city of New York.
The prospects of the nation were shrouded
in gloom. We had been for two or three
years at war with the mightiest nation on
earth, and as she had now concluded a
peace with the continent of Europe, we
were obliged to cope with her, single-hand-
ed. Our harbors were blockaded. Commu-
nication coastwise, between our ports,
was cut off. Our ships were rotting in
every creek and cove where they could
find a place of security. Our immense
annual products were moulding in our
warehouses. The sources of profitable
labor were dried up. Our currency was
reduced to irredeemable papers. The ex-
treme portions of our country were becom-
ing hostile to each other, and the differ-
ences of political opinion were embittering
the peace of every household. The credit
of the government was exhausted. No
one could predict when the contest would
terminate, or discover the means by which
it could much longer be protracted."

It happened that on Saturday afternoon,
in February, a ship was discovered in the
offing, which was supposed to be a cartel
bringing home our Commissioners at Ghent
from their unsuccessful mission. The sun
had set gloomily before any intelligence
from the vessel had reached the city. Ex-
pectation became painfully intense, as the
hours of darkness drew on. At length a
boat reached the wharf announcing the fact
that a treaty of peace had been signed, and
was waiting for nothing but the action of
our government to become a law.

The men in whose ears these words first
rushed in breathless haste into the
city, to repeat them to their friends, shout-
ing as they ran through the streets, 'Peace!
Peace!' Every one who heard the sound
repeated it. From house to house, from
street to street, the news spread with
electric rapidity. The whole city was
in commotion. Men bearing lighted
torches were flying to and fro, shouting
like madmen, 'Peace! Peace! Peace!' When
the rapture had partially subsided, one
idea occupied every mind. But few
men slept that night. In groups they were
gathered in the streets and by the fire-
side, beguiling the hours of midnight by re-
minding each other that the agony of war
was over, and that a worn-out and dis-
traced country was about to enter again
upon its wonted career of prosperity."

Thus, every one becoming a herald, the
news soon reached every man, woman and
child in the city, and in this sense, the city
was evangelized. All this, you see, was
reasonable and proper. But when Jeho-
vah has offered to our world a treaty of
peace, when men deemed to hell may be
raised to seats at the right hand of God,
why is not a similar zeal displayed in pro-
claiming the good news? Why are men
perishing all around us, and no one has
ever personally offered to them salvation
through a crucified Redeemer?"

Selected Tale.

IN SEARCH OF A SITUATION.

British troops and again to possess himself
of the fortifications and the city. The
French immediately opened their trenches
against the town and by the 11th of May
four batteries cannonaded the town with
great vivacity; knowing that everything
depended on reducing it before an English
fleet could arrive for its rescue. On such
an event everything depended, as the city
could not hold out long against such a su-
perior force. But relief was near at hand.
A British fleet had arrived in the river with
a small reinforcement for the garrison and
one frigate being six days earlier in her
arrival than the rest of the squadron, got
into the river and anchored in the basin on
the 9th day of May, to the great joy of the
garrison. On the 15th the rest of the
squadron appeared and anchored above
Point Levi. The French ships were all de-
stroyed, or taken immediately and their ar-
my, as soon as the darkness of night favored,
raised the siege and retreated with the
greatest precipitation, leaving their artiller-
y, implements &c. and their whole camp
standing. The news of this event, when
received here produced the most unbound-
ed joy, as well as in England, and gave full
confidence that the entire conquest of Can-
ada was near at hand.

General Amhurst, opened the campaign
at an early period at the head of a respect-
able army, one thousand of whom were
from Rhode Island, destined to concentrate,
by three different routes, in the neighbor-
hood of Montreal; now become the centre
of the French power in Canada, the capture
of which would give the finishing stroke to
the labors of many years.

General Mavland proceeded with his
army by way of Lake George, Crown Point
and Lake Champlain. Gen Murray came
up the river with all that could be spared
of the garrison of Quebec, subduing the
country through which he passed, and Gen.
Amhurst himself penetrated into Canada
by Lake Ontario and down the river St.
Lawrence. The armies, after encountering
many obstacles and some misfortunes, to-
gether with much loss of time, all met
about the same time, before Montreal and
when united composed an army of more
than 20,000 effective men, provided with
all the means of carrying on siege. The
French Marquis Vaudreuil, who commanded
the French garrison, finding there could be
no effectual defence against the numerous
and powerful force, offered to capitulate,
which offer was accepted and carried into
effect on the 8th day of September. With
Montreal the conquest of Canada was affect-
ed; the British authority acknowledged and
established and the New England and their
sister colonies, relieved from the anxiety
and apprehension to which they and their
ancestors had been subject for a space of
more than half a century. Great
was the rejoicings throughout the colonies
and we regret that we have not found any
particular account of the processions and
ceremonies in Newport on the occasion.

1761

In February, 1761, an amendment was
made to the Election Law, allowing any
freeman living in one town and having his
freehold in another, to vote on a certificate
and also declaring that the eldest sons of
freemen might be admitted as freemen with-
out being previously propounded.

The assembly, in March, voted to raise
600 men for His Majesty's service in North
America.

Canada having been conquered the pre-
vious year, two thirds of the troops raised
by R. Island were deemed sufficient.

The Assembly met at Newport on the Tues-
day previous, as had before been the usage.
This alteration was in consequence of the
recent act prohibiting any freemen except
members of the assembly from putting in
their votes at Newport on Election Day.

The proxies were ordered to be lodged
with the Clerk of the House of Deputies,
and no copies of them to be given, nor any
person allowed to read them, but by order
of the General Assembly.

On the votes being counted the following
persons were declared elected:
STEPHEN HOPKINS, Governor.
JOHN GARDNER, Dep. Gov.

Assistants.

James Honeyman, Nicholas Easton,
Nicholas Cook, Jabez Brown,
William Richmond, Jonathan Freeborn
Joseph Harris, Francis Willet.

Thomas Ward, Secretary.
Augustus Johnson, Attorney General.
Joseph Clarke, General Treasurer.

The Deputies from Newport were:
Gideon Wanton, Jr., Thomas Cranston,
Peter Bourne, Joseph Wanton, Daniel
Arayut, Jr. and William Read.

Plays first performed in Newport.
By the following extracts from the New-
port Mercury of August 11th, 1761, it ap-
pears that a company of comedians pub-
lished their intentions of performing in
Newport. They were from Williamsburgh
in Virginia, and recommended by the prin-
cipal people there.

"The Company of Comedians propose to
entertain this town for a short time, with
theatrical performances."

Selected Tale.

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Montreal the conquest of Canada was affect-
ed; the British authority acknowledged and
established and the New England and their
sister colonies, relieved from the anxiety
and apprehension to which they and their
ancestors had been subject for a space of
more than half a century. Great
was the rejoicings throughout the colonies
and we regret that we have not found any
particular account of the processions and
ceremonies in Newport on the occasion.

1761

In February, 1761, an amendment was
made to the Election Law, allowing any
freeman living in one town and having his
freehold in another, to vote on a certificate
and also declaring that the eldest sons of
freemen might be admitted as freemen with-
out being previously propounded.

The assembly, in March, voted to raise
600 men for His Majesty's service in North
America.

Canada having been conquered the pre-
vious year, two thirds of the troops raised
by R. Island were deemed sufficient.

The Assembly met at Newport on the Tues-
day previous, as had before been the usage.
This alteration was in consequence of the
recent act prohibiting any freemen except
members of the assembly from putting in
their votes at Newport on Election Day.

The proxies were ordered to be lodged
with the Clerk of the House of Deputies,
and no copies of them to be given, nor any
person allowed to read them, but by order
of the General Assembly.

On the votes being counted the following
persons were declared elected:
STEPHEN HOPKINS, Governor.
JOHN GARDNER, Dep. Gov.

Assistants.

James Honeyman, Nicholas Easton,
Nicholas Cook, Jabez Brown,
William Richmond, Jonathan Freeborn
Joseph Harris, Francis Willet.

Thomas Ward, Secretary.
Augustus Johnson, Attorney General.
Joseph Clarke, General Treasurer.

The Deputies from Newport were:
Gideon Wanton, Jr., Thomas Cranston,
Peter Bourne, Joseph Wanton, Daniel
Arayut, Jr. and William Read.

Plays first performed in Newport.
By the following extracts from the New-
port Mercury of August 11th, 1761, it ap-
pears that a company of comedians pub-
lished their intentions of performing in
Newport. They were from Williamsburgh
in Virginia, and recommended by the prin-
cipal people there.

"The Company of Comedians propose to
entertain this town for a short time, with
theatrical performances."

Selected Tale.

IN SEARCH OF A SITUATION.

Social order depends upon many contingencies. But moral and religious support is essential to its preservation, especially when it is disturbed from its foundations. On such occasions we ought to be able to rely upon the moral and religious principles, as the best means for restraining the passions which lead to enmity and ruin. People have been taught, and in times of trouble they are always more inclined, to look for the ministrations of these principles by the agency of some kind of priesthood, whose office was to sanction the obligations under which the people should act. Those clerical functionaries were therefore generally looked upon as at least the conservators of the public morals and the public peace. And in times more remote from the present, comparatively, the clergy of the Roman Church and of the Protestant establishments in Europe, held a higher rank than they now hold, both as to honor and to fortune. Religion was then regarded as the basis of society, and its ministers were revered as spiritual sovereigns.

But in after times, in their worldly prosperity, they began to mingle their influence in political and revolutionary or reactionary affairs, assuming the first rank in authority—and as long as they were supposed to act on their own responsibility, they were respected as entitled to the first rank in public estimation. But when they had become too evidently no longer their own masters, and had suffered themselves to be used, or had used others, as the tools of political ambition, as in the Europe of later years, their rank and their emoluments fell into a rapid decline, making it probable that civil and religious nobility are destined to disappear in due time together. Many may regret, but none need to wonder, that rank and wealth should be, in their effects upon even good minds, so inauspicious to the best fulfillment of the humble duties of public servants in their sacred calling.

Ecclesiastical control, in the administration of the affairs of State, many now living have seen to vanish from the world where it had reigned triumphant for centuries, in some countries, and to enter upon what is evidently a transitory modification or a total decampment from its customary quarters, in others. The sharp points of difference between primitive simplicity in the Waldensian Church in Piedmont, and the unfortunate and unyielding supremacy of the temporal power of the Hierarchy in Rome, brought on the late destructive, if not decisive, war in Italy. An event which has so often happened, may be viewed almost as a matter of course. The temptation of worldly honors and interests, has led many a good heart into unfaithfulness to the best of principles. After his immediate predecessor had driven his temporal subjects to madness, the present incumbent of the papal chair had a fine field for the exercise of benevolence in the way of relieving their grievances; and he entered upon the work with the most encouraging demonstrations of popular support and loyal admiration.

But the head of the pontifical States, was not allowed to pursue his own course of liberality. The absolutism of the Cabinet of Vienna was alarmed at the papal concessions. It was in that Cabinet resolved to make the Pope subservient to the cause of reaction. The constitution of Sardinia came from the revolution of 1848. Traditional despotism could not be protected, (if indeed it was not the only way in which it could be prolonged,) by the aid of the church, and the co-operation of the head of the church. There is much reason to believe that the papal government yielded to the dictation of Austria; and that the time-serving weakness of the head, became the disease of the whole body of the Catholic clergy on the continent. And no doubt from this and other like causes it was, that throughout what was Poland, and within what still is Germany and France, as well as elsewhere, the political influence of the Catholic clergy has dwindled to so small a point.

The condition of the established Church of England also shows, that the temptation of temporalities, is unfavorable to the success of spiritual power. Protestantism there, as a State religion, and Protestantism here, though supported by law from State embarrassments, is subject to like passions with the rest of the same or of a like calling. The temptation to depart from the spiritual path, appears to be too strong in some instances even in this quarter of spiritual labor. Not only novels have been written and stage-plays performed, but also sermons have been preached by most eloquent divines, the tendency of which was alike in each case to unsettle the peace of the whole country, and to derange the best interests of social order. Many have been excited to revolt, and some have already suffered or soon are to suffer the penalty of the law for their crimes, in consequence of such instigation. But it is not our purpose to attempt to set bounds to the preacher's vocation, as to what he shall preach; though we feel sure that it would be more evangelical to preach immediately to the people whose sins he rebukes, than to rouse to rebellion those who are not under the same condemnation. Let the hearers be addressed according to their own responsibility, that will be great enough anywhere. But we think it would be altogether too bad, to make the innocent in one land responsible for the guilty in another, in what is none of the business of the innocent; and when the voice of the preacher has neither been raised nor heard in the land of the guilty. Let that be heard where that may be needed, and it may be accepted at least as some evidence, that the preacher himself is following the path of his vocation. If such be his taste for music, let him keep step to the music of his taste. The actual leaders, should also take the lead in responsibility. But it is not in these States, as it was in England before the reform of the criminal code there in 1827, (under the influence of Sir ROBERT PEEL,) because extreme punishment is not here commuted to a secondary one, even for the first offense, on account of the convict's *clerical*, and therefore entitled to "the benefit of clergy." And that order have now no such interest in making war, as some might have had in the time of the American revolution, when religious equality was at stake. And none of our preachers may now have any better reason, than the sins of their hearers, to exercise their evangelical powers or to disturb the quietude of their evangelical souls.

The steamer Perry, Capt. ALLEN, commences her winter arrangements on Monday next, and passengers can leave Newport at 8 o'clock A.M. and arrive in Boston at 12:30; or leave Boston at 11:30 A.M. and arrive here at 4 P.M. They can also connect with the Shore Line to New York, which leave Providence at 12:30 P.M., and arrive in New York at 7:30 P.M.

The Rev. Dr. VINTON has been transferred from St. Paul's Chapel, Brooklyn, to Trinity Church, New York, which will hereafter be under his chief charge.

LONDON, with a population of two and a half millions, has 8,000 acres in her limits, devoted to public parks.

VIVE LA REVOLUTION.—This is a world of humbug; and notwithstanding the fact that each and every one of us is wise in his own conceit, it is surprising how easily we are gulled. It can be seen in politics, in trades of every description, and every phase of life, but perhaps there is nothing in which we are so easily deceived, and under which we rest so passively, as under the influence of the *quack*. And this is easily accounted for, as many of the human family are suffering with disease, either real or imaginary. All desire health, and to procure so desirable a boon we do not study the system, and endeavor to ascertain what has led to disease, but most frequently leave our case to others. We hear of some quack remedy which seems suited to our individual case, and while we purchase the fancied antidote we assist in fostering, and often in pampering to those who, while they despise our credulity, are reaping a harvest from its unguarded exercise.

Sight is one of the blessings which, as we advance in years, becomes impaired, and artificial assistance to the optic vision is a necessity which we must adopt if we would retain our accustomed powers of comprehension. The adaptation of that artificial assistance to the eye is no doubt a nice point, but it should be such as will have the least tendency to impair the sight, hence, when first resorting to the use of glasses, we should be careful to obtain such as are suited to the eye, as it is reasonable to suppose, and experience proves that the powers of vision, will have a tendency to conform itself to the use of glasses to which we have for some time been accustomed. Hence there is a fine field for the operations of the quacks. Many have impaired eyesight—many have resorted to the use of glasses, and all who have been brought to the necessity of doing so are alive to the importance of preserving the sight. A free lecture—during which facts known to all as correct—paves the way for a visit from many who call in order to ascertain if the "Professor" can furnish such assistance as shall increase the power of vision, and at the same time improve the sight. The eye is examined, the person questioned as to age, &c., and the response is that you have worn glasses of too much strength. The "Professor" selects a pair, which on trial are found to answer the purpose much better than those heretofore used, and such being the case they are of course purchased, little regard being had to the cost, and the gull is completed; the whole secret of the matter being that they have purchased at ten times their value glasses perfectly clean and possessing greater magnifying power than those to which we have been accustomed, and here is the secret. Thus it is, while we are looking for a cure, we more frequently get humbugged.

The result of the vote on the Railroad question was better than we predicted. It was a large vote considering the state of the weather, which undoubtedly kept many away, and shows very conclusively that our citizens are at last aroused to a feeling of enterprise, or, at least, what may be termed a harbinger of better times. Six hundred and six said, "Yes," we are willing make an effort to increase the business of the place, and try to find employment for our young men; while twenty said, "No," we have enough to support us through life, and it matters but little to us whether any business is done here or not.

The result, as declared by the Board of Aldermen, is as follows:—

First Ward,	103	NO.
Second Ward,	108	YES.
Third Ward,	140	NO.
Fourth Ward,	135	YES.
Fifth Ward,	119	NO.
	111	YES.
Whole Number,	606	20

The City Council have passed a resolution as a basis for an act for the General Assembly to pass upon, which requires, before any money shall be expended for this object, that it shall be approved by at least a majority of the electors voting, legally entitled to vote for the expenditure of money. For the passage of the Act precisely as set forth in the resolution, passed by the unanimous vote of the City Council, we look to our Senator and Representatives in the General Assembly, who, we are confident, attach sufficient importance to the unanimity of feeling on the part of their constituents to see that no obstructions are placed whereby the want of a few votes would defeat the whole object.

Three of the Directors of the Company, Mr. ALEXANDER HOLMES, (President of the Company,) Dr. WALKER, (who owns stock to the value of \$250,000,) and Col. BORDEN, (the principal owner of the Bay State Line of steamers) will arrive here Monday evening, and on Tuesday will make a general survey of all things appertaining to the location of the depot and course of the road.

A Town Meeting was held in Middletown on Monday and Messrs. DAVID BUTTIF, JETHRO PECKHAM and THOMAS G. ROGERS, were appointed a committee to co-operate with the gentlemen composing the committee appointed at the Aquidneck House meeting some weeks since.

A Town Meeting was held in Portsmouth yesterday, to ascertain whether the same powers should be delegated to that town by the General Assembly, as is asked by this city, and we regret to say, the whole proposition was rejected by 30 majority, about 70 votes being cast.

The speak of war that some time ago seemed so likely to be seen between this country and Great Britain, is happily, at least for the present, in no danger of amounting to any very serious misunderstanding between the two governments. Undoubtedly the treaty line will be conceded as the United States have claimed.—The London Times remarks, that "War between the two nations is impossible." And it would be a matter of congratulation, if the English government were not in more danger of being involved in a conflict with that of France. It would not only be a great damper to the hopes of the friends of constitutional freedom in Europe, but also to the prospect for the permanency of representative governments in America, if the form of the English constitution should unhappily be so modified, as to lose its most liberal principles, and be reduced, by the result of invasion, to a greater resemblance of the arbitrary systems still reigning in the same quarter of the world.

The municipal election on Tuesday in the city of New York, is represented to have been one of the most intense interest, that ever was held in this country. Not that the local question was regarded of so much importance in a party point of view, but because in the present anxiety of the public mind on the crucial situation in general of the public affairs of the nation. The election of WOOD appears to have resulted from the fact, that he was considered the best representative of the conservative sentiment of the city, and in rebuke of the time-serving policy of the council in Tammany Hall. The power and authority of the Mayor, as now constituted, was not considered of so much importance, as it was to give expression to matters of infinitely higher interest, and which would not be so clearly understood by the success of either of the other candidates.

The assembling of the Thirty-Sixth Congress on Monday last, was attended by an unusual number of spectators and a great number of ladies in the galleries, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. And an extraordinary interest, as it was reasonable to expect from late occurrences and developments, was immediately manifest in the first assembling and in the first proceedings of this Congress. The various rumors that had gone abroad in relation to the feelings and purposes of different sections of the country, have everywhere awakened an uncommon anxiety for the best interests of all orders of society and for the future peace and prosperity of our American Union.

At the North, among the conservative and true friends of the whole country, it was feared that the South, under the exasperation of which they have too much reason to complain, would be too hasty in deciding upon the character of our people in general; and would conclude that they were altogether and already entirely alienated from them, and disposed to treat them without due regard to the constitutional and legislative obligations which make all the citizens of our common country but one people. But we trust this is not the case with the majority even in New England. There are undoubtedly enough, and when the crisis comes, as come it may according to what is threatened by the disaffected, there will be found in this quarter a greatly overbalancing power in the population, devoted without reserve to the maintenance of the authority of the Federal Government. And notwithstanding all that has been reported to the contrary, we have equal confidence in the South. Because intelligence is certainly not wanting in that section to perceive, that so long as the North as a body, (though individuals or a party may be an exception,) shall remain faithful to the national compact, the North will be the best guaranty of the State rights of the South, that can possibly be found in any association beyond their borders.

If the South will have patience, they will see this storm of faction and fanaticism blow over. The evils of the present times are as sure to be remedied in the due course of human affairs, as the progress of the race is to continue, as it has done, the policy of rejecting whatever upon experience has been found to be hurtful and unworthy of preservation. And though our system is a good model for other nations to adopt, yet it is not perfect in the practice which has ever been the bane of republics. And nothing is so likely to lead to factions as giving the patronage of the government to the disposal of a party, and subjecting officials under the appointment of the government, to be changed with the change of the party in power. All the peculiarity in the troubles of the present time, may be traced to this imperfection, though some of these troubles may have been greatly aggravated by connection with other causes. Nevertheless there is made too much the accident of power. The robbery which always needs to be repressed, it will never be safe by such means to unnecessarily encourage.

The Redwood Library was filled to its utmost capacity on Thursday evening, and the crowd assembled there were most agreeably entertained during the hour by Hon. SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, of Providence, who addressed the audience on the "Pampas de La Plata," a subject full of interest, and one with which the speaker has made himself personally acquainted. The picture presented of the broad tract of country lying between the Atlantic and the Andes, was vivid and true to nature. His whole aspect was presented to the mind in a manner intelligible to all, and the audience in a brief period became familiar with its topography, its inhabitants, their pursuits and habits of life, its climate and the sudden and fearful change in the atmosphere, its animal and insect life, and the pleasures and dangers of crossing the thousand miles of level country intervening between the ocean on the east and the mountains on the west. In style it was what we had a right to look for from one so eminent as a writer. Its delivery was clear and forcible, and the Committee have our thanks for affording us an opportunity of listening again to a speaker whose appearance will always be hailed with pleasure by a Newport audience.

We may expect (as the Committee inform us) a lecture as usual on Thursday evening next.

The alarm of fire on Sunday morning last was caused by the burning of a stack of hay belonging to Mr. JOHN FADEN, at the south part of the city. The act was the work of incendiaries, who attempted to carry their designs farther on Wednesday morning, by setting fire to the green house of the same person. Suspicions being entertained by Mr. FADEN that the object intended had not been accomplished by his enemies, he applied to the Mayor for protection, and his Honor detailed a watchman for the purpose, and but for the eagerness of Mr. FADEN the villains (of whom there were three) would have been taken in the act of applying the match, but becoming alarmed they ran and were lost sight of before they could be identified.—The Mayor offers a reward of \$100 for the detection of the incendiaries.

The municipal election in New Bedford on Monday last resulted in favor of Isaac C. Taber for Mayor. For Aldermen, Joseph W. Cornell, James L. Humphrey, Nathan Lewis, John Hastings, John Hunt, William H. Reynard. For Councilmen—Henry F. Thomas, John A. Peck, John Cranston, Ambrose E. Lucas, Henry Peck, Ezra Francis, Simon N. West, Abner H. Davis, Nathan B. Gifford, William G. Taber, Peleg Butts, Edmund A. Brownell, Nathan E. Hammett, Edmund Anthony, Edward M. Robinson, Allen Perry, Cornelius Howland, Frederick S. Egan, George H. Taber, Lawrence Grinnell, Josiah Bonney, Samuel C. Hart, John H. Perry, Robert A. Sherman.

The weather for the past week has been very disagreeable. We have had rain, hail and snow, which completely checked all out-of-doors work and put a *quies* upon the labors of our Street Commissioner, who is endeavoring to complete the improvements on Thames street to the foot of Mill street. On Thursday the wind succeeded in changing its course and driving away the clouds, which must have been a source of gratification to every one, for such gloomy, disagreeable and nasty weather, we have not experienced for a long time.

The paragraph in the Boston newspapers, relative to the death of little DOLLY DUTTON, is entirely unfounded. She has not been unwell one moment, and was never in better health than now, and gave a leave to a large audience in Brooklyn Thursday afternoon.

It is but a few weeks since that that sweet little creature, gave her leave to our citizens, and we are glad to hear that she "still lives."

We regret to learn that JENOME B. KIMBALL, Esq., Attorney General of this State, is lying dangerously ill at Providence and not expected to recover, having been first prostrated by fever, which was followed by an apoplectic attack which left him entirely helpless.

COUNTERFEIT bills on Farmers' Bank of Wickford, R. I., are in circulation in New York.

City Council.

NEWPORT, Dec. 6, 1859.
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Present, His Honor Mayor Cranston and Aldermen J. G. Albrow, Powell, Altman, Townsend and S. S. Albrow. Finance report No. 8, recommending bills to the effect that \$45,111 to be paid from city treasury. Granted.

Resolved, That the committee on city property be authorized to lease to William S. Vose, a portion of the city beach on the edge of Easton's point, for the purpose of erecting a building, for the use of a school, until the end of the present municipal year. Passed.

Quarterly reports of the different city officers were read and ordered to be placed on file. The City Treasurer has received \$47,622.17, and has paid out \$14,803.78, as follows:—For salaries, \$3,400; for fuel, \$400; for water, \$1,177.76; salaries, \$1,492.50; for rent, \$650; for lighting streets, \$166.45; for paupers, \$1,100; for interest, \$303; for burial grounds, \$100; for the use of the city, \$1,000; for ward meetings, \$200; incidental, \$344.98.

The Chief Engineer reports but one fire, and that a hay stack, on Sunday morning, Dec. 4.—The Lawton & Bliss couplings have been placed on the horse except the Gravelly, which have been placed at the Perry Mill. Three new ladders have been purchased, and the new engine for No. 7 is expected during the present month.

Whereas, The committee on highways of a former year, recommended the grading and curbing of Franklin street. And Whereas, said street has not received even temporary repairs for many years, and is in immediate requirement of the grading and curbing recommended by said committee.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to grade, curb and repave Franklin street. Passed.

Resolved, That the committee on city property be authorized to lease a lamp post and lantern for the purpose of lighting the street between East Tourne and George streets. Passed.

An invitation having been sent to the Common Council to join in convention and having been accepted, this Board adjourned. On again assembling it was

Resolved, That the City Clerk be a committee to ascertain what the probable cost will be of copying the records of Newport previous to the Revolution, which records were carried away by the British in 1782, and returned in 1801, and afterwards returned in mutilated condition.

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to petition the General Assembly to direct the Secretary of State to deposit all the records now in his office relative to land evidence of the City of Newport, to be deposited in the Secretary of State previous to the union of Rhode Island with the Providence Plantations, with the city clerk of this city, to be by him kept in the vault of his office in the city hall. Passed.

Whereas, the directors of the City of Newport, qualified to vote upon any question to impose a tax or to expend money, at Ward meetings legally held for that purpose, on the 5th of December, 1859, did, by a vote of 606 to 20, authorize the City Clerk to deposit all the records now in his office, to be deposited in the Secretary of State previous to the union of Rhode Island with the Providence Plantations, with the city clerk of this city, to be by him kept in the vault of his office in the city hall. Passed.

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to petition the General Assembly to direct the Secretary of State to deposit all the records now in his office relative to land evidence of the City of Newport, to be deposited in the Secretary of State previous to the union of Rhode Island with the Providence Plantations, with the city clerk of this city, to be by him kept in the vault of his office in the city hall. Passed.

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from said city of Newport to the boundary line between the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, at Fall River, Massachusetts.—Provided, That before any land be purchased, or any money expended for said purpose by said City Council, the purchase of said land and the expenditure of said money, as aforesaid, shall first be approved by a majority of the electors of said City of Newport, who shall be upon any question to expend money, at Ward meetings, to be legally called and held for that purpose.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representatives in the General Assembly be and they are hereby requested to use their efforts to obtain the passage of the act authorized to be asked for in these resolutions.

If the act is passed by the General Assembly, in accordance with the request of the City Council, it will be a great benefit to the city, and an appropriation in aid of the construction of the Railroad, without the previous approval of at least a majority of the qualified real estate and personal property tax payers of the city.

WM. H. CRANSTON, Mayor.

There being no further business the two Boards separated.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present, Messrs. Stoddard, G. A. Simmons, Coggeshall, Bush, Underwood, Chaffee, Cranston, Jr., and Burdick. Councilman Coggeshall was chosen president pro tem.

Report of Committee on Gas and Lamps read and resolution concerning it to place lamp in Mill street, between East Tourne and George streets. Resolved to leave land on the Beach to Wm. S. Vose for a longer time, for the purpose of erecting a building for the use of a school.

Finance Report No. 8. Concurred in.

Quarterly Reports of City Treasurer, City Clerk, City Marshal, City Sergeant, Overseer of Poor, Inspector of Nuisances, Constable to enforce the Law, and City Driver, Board of Firewards. Concurred in.

Report of Committee on Highways. Concurred in.

Resolution to repair Franklin street. Concurred in.

Resolution for Committee on City Property to number the houses in Dearborn street. Concurred in.

Resolution relative to Records of the State of Rhode Island. Concurred in.

Resolution relative to the Records of Newport previous to the Revolution. Concurred in.

Preamble and Resolution relative to a petition to the General Assembly for authority to build a railroad. Concurred in.

Adj. to Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, at 7 o'clock.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—The Thirty-Sixth Congress assembled Monday.

In the Senate, Mr. Mason, of Va., submitted a resolution, to lie over one day, for the appointment of a committee of investigation respecting the Harper's Ferry invasion. Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., gave notice of an amendment to inquire into the seizure of the arsenal at Franklin, Mo. Mr. Gwin gave notice of a Pacific railroad bill, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a ballot was had for Speaker, in which Mr. Schuchert, of Ohio, was elected by 86, Mr. Sherman, by 66, Mr. Grow, by 43, Mr. Butler, by 14, and twelve other members receiving one and two votes. Mr. Grow withdrew his name. A discussion at once sprang up, Mr. Clark of Mo. offering a resolution that no member who recommended "Help us, we will help you," should be eligible for Speaker. Without taking a second ballot the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.—In the Senate a long debate arose upon the resolution offered by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, for the appointment of a committee of enquiry in relation to the Harper's Ferry invasion. The resolution was ordered without a vote upon the resolution.

In the House the discussion upon the resolution of Mr. Clark of Missouri was continued.

The House adjourned without taking a second ballot for Speaker.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.—In the Senate Mr. Clay gave notice of a resolution to repeal the Fishing Privileges Act. Mr. Powell, of Va., introduced a bill to abolish the franking privileges. Mr. Mason's Harper Ferry resolution was then taken up again and debated, but no question was taken up to 4-3-4-4, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—After a silly political discussion it was proposed by Mr. Winchell that the House proceed informally to the vote for Speaker. The proposition was received with cries of "agreed." It stood; for Sherman, 107; Becock, 88; Gilmer, 12; scattering, 14. No choice—116 being required.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE, since our last is not marked by any striking incident, except the reported resignation by Garibaldi, of the command of the army of Central Italy. It is said that this took place immediately after his interview with the King of Sardinia at the beginning of Nov., whereupon he was at once appointed Lieutenant-General of the Sardinian army. France has steadily in her preparations for the European Congress, and invitations have already been sent by her to the powers that signed the treaties of Vienna, to participate in it. On the other hand, it is said that the Sardinian Congress would be summoned to meet before the assembling of the European Congress, and the presence of the annexation of Italy is to be fully discussed.

From Spain, we learn that the expedition which had set out to reconnoitre the Moorish coast, as preliminary to the descent of an attacking fleet has returned, and that military operations are to commence at once. The Moorish Government has been informed of the expedition, and has protested against the course of Spain, and asserts that its demands have in every instance been amply answered, but that each concession has been met by increased and unbearable pretensions. The war, therefore seems to be most certain.

The Spanish army in preparation would amount to 100,000 troops, with eighty thousand of rifles, and 100,000 of muskets. The Emperor of France has shown a disposition to withdraw his opposition to the appointment of Chevalier Bismarck to the Regency of Central Italy.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—We examined yesterday the catalogue of articles which have accumulated since 1848. The Department has used every effort to restore them to their proper owners, and, being unable to deliver them, they are now to be sold for the postage, the proceeds, if any, after paying charges, to be deposited in the United States Treasury, subject to order, should the proper owners hereafter be found.

The catalogue embraces coats, hats, socks, drawers, gloves, scarfs, suspenders, patent ironing tubs, gold pens, pencil, and all kinds of small jewelry imaginable, undershirts, fans, pocket watches, and a host of other articles, pocket Bibles, children's dresses, lace collars, buttons, buttons, child's purses, slippers, chemises, bedgowns, boots, shirts, galls for game fowls, cornfield hoe, black silk basque, hoods, shawls, gaiters, cigar case, snuff-box, spectacles, false teeth, nightcaps, brogans, aprons, pantalettes, and a host of other articles, silk flags, rapiers, 100 catclashes, watch crystals, nippers, shavers, demi-tweeds, edging, and a thousand other things too numerous to mention. No pawnbroker's shop ever excelled in variety, the collection of the dead letter office.—Constitution, 22d.

REGISTRATION REPORT FOR 1858.—The annual report on the registration of births, marriages and deaths in this State has just been published. It is prepared, as usual, by a committee of the Rhode Island Medical Society, under the direction of the Secretary of State.

There were registered in 1858, 4263 births, 1438 marriages, and 2616 deaths. The births were 237 more than in the year 1857; the deaths were 291 more; but the marriages were 88 less. The increase of births is probably owing to the improvement in the completeness of the registers, and in part to the annual increase of population; that of deaths was also dependent on the unusual prevalence of some fatal sickness of children. The marriages have been lessening in number for two years in succession, and perhaps in reality for a longer time, they are a gain in the fullness of registration, may have concealed an actual decrease in the number of marriages. In Massachusetts the number of weddings lessened each year from 1854 to 1857. In our State the decrease was most marked in and near Providence city, and in the twelve months beginning with November 1857.

And what is most interesting, it was wholly confined to the American class. There were rather more foreign-born couples married in 1858 than the year before; but the marriages of natives of our own soil diminished considerably. This is a point which should be regarded with some alarm, in view of the prevalence of the foreign laborers, and to show that they were much less generally deterred from assuming the new responsibilities of marriage than the employers, the traders and more educated inhabitants of the city and villages.

The decrease in marriages was probably caused by the financial troubles and hard times of two years ago.

Of the children born last year, 2363 were children of American born fathers, and 1861 of foreign born fathers. Of the men married, 948 were natives of the United States, and 488 of foreign natives. Of the persons who died, 2202 were natives of this country, and 378 of other countries; but only 1428 were the children of American parents, 978 being of foreign parentage. In each set of facts, there is a remainder, consisting of cases where the nativity or parentage was not reported. By far the largest part of these is foreign.

Of the records are made. Within the past few years, the proportions of the several classes have been pretty nearly as follows: five births of American to four of foreign parentage, about three of these four being Irish; two American to one foreign marriage, and five sevenths of foreign couples being Irish; and two thirds of American marriages, and two of foreign.

In Providence city, the proportion of foreigners is much greater, as shown by these records.

There were 100 colored children born, and 83 deaths of colored persons, last year. In former reports there have been more deaths than births in the colored population.

Of the marriages, 1083 were between bachelors and maidens; 75 bachelors married widows; and 184 widowers married maidens; 24 men and 11 women reached their third marriage; and only two men and one woman offered their vows for the fourth time. Widowers and widows as a class have a little better chance of marrying again, than they have in former years.

Of the marriages, 223 per cent. in South Carolina, 43 per cent. in the State of New York, and the rest were less than 14 years of age; and the cruel laws require them to state their age and to attest it by their autograph (name or mark, as the case may be). One maiden has been married at the age of 12 years, and another at the age of 13 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 14 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 15 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 16 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 17 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 18 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 19 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 20 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 21 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 22 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 23 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 24 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 25 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 26 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 27 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 28 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 29 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 30 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 31 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 32 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 33 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 34 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 35 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 36 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 37 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 38 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 39 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 40 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 41 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 42 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 43 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 44 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 45 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 46 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 47 years; and one man and one woman have been married at the age of 48 years; and one man

